maps, or of the filing of any certificate of location; and in all cases the use of the aforesaid aircels, a venues, squares, grounds and public places as herein provided shall be sonsidered, and is hereby declared to be a public use consistent with the uses for which the Mayer, Aldermen and commonalty of the City of New-York hold said streets, avenues, squares, grounds and public places; and all proceedings of the acquisition of title to property or an easement, for the acquisition of title to property or an easement, for the acquisition of the same shall be pending endars of all courts wherein the same shall be pending endars of all courts wherein the same shall be pending for the library of Congress is a special order for conversal cases not now preferred by statute. And when necessary to accoure title to property or an easement, right or interest therein to be vested in the said Mayor, right or interest therein to be vested in the said Mayor, right or interest therein to be vested in the said Mayor, and the filter of the many of the city of New-York, but at the sole and proceed for and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and expense of said company.

The act, as usual, is to take effect immediately.

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A THRILLING LAKE ADVENTURE. THE STORY OF A WOMAN'S IMPRISONMENT FOR

FIVE DAYS IN A WRECKED SCHOONER. PROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ERIE, Penn., March 30.-The death of Mrs. Emily Johns, of this county, recalls one of the most re-markable incidents of navigation on Lake Eric of which ere is any record or recollection. Mrs. Johns was an tunt of the late Captain Gillman Appleby, who com manded craft of different kinds on the lake for more than forty years. In 1840 Captain Appleby lived at Conneaut, Ohio, and his aunt, then a young woman, was visiting at his home. She lived near Butinlo. Captain Appleby owned the schooner State of Connecticut, and was building at Conneaut a steamboat afterward well known as the North America. While Mrs. Johns was at her nephew's home she suddenly became very homesick, and no solicitation could induce her to remain at Conneant. Her nephew was desirous that she should remain a few days until the North America was ready for lanuching, and return to Buffato on board the vessel, but as she would not do so, he placed her in charge of the crew of his schooner which was ready to Start for Buffalo. Two days afterward the crew of the schooner returned to Conneaut in another vessel. They reported to Captain Appleby that just after they had passed Erie they were caught in one of the sudden and violent squalls to which Lake Eric is liable, and which are a terror to all satiors on the "lakes." The schooner was capsized, but, although filling with water in a very short time, did not slak. Mrs. Johns was in the cabin, and the crew, believing she was drowned, and being auxious to save themselves, hurried away in the schooner's boat, without paying any attention to the passenger. They suce eded in reaching shore near

Dunkirk, and made their way back to Conneaut.

If was three days after the wreck before Captain Appleby could make arrangements to go in search of his wrecked schooner and endeavor to recover the body of his relative. The steamboat Peacock, from Defroit, was on her way to Buffalo, and was engaged by him to look out for the wreck, and if the body was found to uke it to Buffalo. The steamboat came across the wreck, which was drifting on its side as it had been left by the crew. A number of the Peacuck's men boarded the schooner and found that the cabin was to all appearsucce full of water. Thy thrust poles down into it, but did not come in contact with anything fleating about. Believing that the body had fleated out into the lake they left the wreck as they had found it. Werd to that effect was sent to Captala Appleby, and on the fifth day after the schooner had capaized he went in search of her himself with freilities for righting her. He found the schooner still drifting out in the lake on her side. After several hours the schooner was straight ened up on her keel, and before she had hardly righted Mrs. Johns haggard, worn almost to a skeleton, and every shrod of her clothing dripping with water, stogevery shrod of her clothing dripping with water, staggered up the cabin stairs and fell magnesicus on the deck. The thought of her being alive not having been for a moment enfertained, her sudden appearance was so startling that the crew field in terror to the other vessel, and it was some time before the captain himself recovered his self-possession. Mrs. Johns was restored to consciousness, but she was an weak that she was not able until the next day to tell how she had managed to keep alive during the five days the schooner was drifting about the take. She said that when the vessel went over she did not know what had happened. She was thrown dawn, and by the time she got to her feat the water in the cabin was up to her whist. It subsequently rose to her armpits, and was at, that height most of the time. She could not be down, and sithough the cabin door was open the water was nearly these feet Appleby. She heard the man was about from the time they arrived on the scene. It is did not know who they were, and listened to them the dazed and islies have were, and listened to them the dazed and islies have the rheel. Then she appreciated the situation had examed from the place of her five days' misery and not decamed from the place of her five days' misery and the result of the five days' misery and not consider a hill to-morrow to provide that all surviving units of the result of the five days' misery and not consider a hill to-morrow to provide that all surviving units of the result of the five days' misery and not consider a hill to-morrow to provide that all surviving units of the result of the five days' misery and not consider a miser of the result of the five days' misery and the five days of the result of the five days' misery and the five days of the result of the five days' misery and the five days' pericace on the wrecked schooner.

A CHANCE FOR MES. THORP'S RECOVERY. WALSH'S VISITORS AND STATEMENTS NO MOTIVE FOR THE DEED- SURMISES.

Mrs. Thorp, who was shot on Friday night by George S. Walsh, passed a fairly good night on Samurlay and yesterday was doing favorably. The opinion of the doctor now is that she will probably recover. Ear was not able to see any one yesterday and all information was withheld from callers at the house. Walsh is still in his Coll in the Jefferson Market Police Court. During the day he was visited by his connect, James Durne, and two infimate friends William Gelechenen and Frank Kauffman. They held tong conversation with him and did their atmost to extract some information from him as to the motive for and details of the shooting. Walsh declared that his mind tition signed for seventy-four Grand Army was a perfect blank as to what happened after 10 o'clock Posts in various cities and towns in the on Priday night until he found himself in the police station. He could not say whether he went to Mrz. Thorp's house of histown accord or whether he had been sent by another. Hedeelared that he had not the shadow of a motive for doing the deed. Later in the day he was visited by two Sisters of Charity from

for doing the deed. Later in the day he was visited by two Sisters of Charity from St. Joseph's Church, whom he knew by reason of his father's connection with the church. They had a short interview with him in the corridor outside his cell, but he stated nothing more than he arready had said to his lawyer. Several other friends called, but were not admitted. His mond seems to be gradually recovering its mornal tondition, but at best he is not a strong man mentally or physically. One of his friends said last night:
"Hooked on George as pictly weak in his apper story, but as harmless as a child. Some time ago he had an attack of delirium tremens at the end of a lone spree, and had to go South to recover. Since then he has always been flighty. He was an agent for the sale of wines and liquors and was in the employ of a firm in Benverst. I believe. He was an agent for the sale of wines and liquors and was in the employ of a firm in Benverst. I believe. He certainly did not make much mency by his business, and I do not know how he managed to live. He has a brother and two sisters. He is the last mas in the world I should have thought courageous enough to shoot at a cat much less a human being, and he must have been regularly crazy with drink."

Although the motive for the crime is still not definitely cettled there seems but tittle doubt that matters were as stated in yesterday's Transuke. For some time past it is said Mrs. Thorp's account, and it is said that wiles been about to institute divorce proceedings on Mrs. Thorp's account, and it is said that Wilesh became possessed of the idea that he could straighten matters but. He wasted until he was neved or rather unnerved with drink and then going round to Mr. Thorp's house insulted the woman, elected a cutting response, and out of sheer brayado fired his pistol.

SPECULATIONS ABOUT AN INDICTMENT.

A good deal of cariosity is expressed by politiciens of all grades to know whom the indictment found by the Grand Jury on Friday is directed against. The fact that the Department of Public Works has been under investigation for some time has induced some to believe that the indictment was levelled in that direction. However, this is not thought likely by the best informed. The investigation of that department has not yet gone far enough for that. What is betteved to be the case is that an additional indictment has been found against Sheriff Davidson, and that it is being head back until the decasion of Jodge Earrett with reference to the legality of the Oyer and Ferminer Grand Jury is made public. His do-cision will be announced by him this morning, when Sheriff Davidson will be called on to plead to the former indictment found against him.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among the people who arrived by the steamer Wieland yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. Robert Prott, Paul Sellschop, H. Sellschop, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Frederick, Dr. George Banr, George Seeth, Hugo Jacobi and Henry W. Hill.

Among the passengers who arrived by the steam Among the passengers who arrived by the steam-ship Adriatic were the following: H. C. Aspinwali, Mr. and Mrs. A. Anderson, H. Austin, H. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. C. Berton, A. G. T. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Witton Brooke, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. Alfres Doble, L. C. Eustree, W. B. Barlow, N. Green, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. George, N. E. Gresley, Edward Hickson, William Bickson, H. P. Hathaway, F. W. Harriey, J. R. Mitchell, A. Funder, A. Tonskall, W. E. Marcas, John F. Nott, A. Dickson Patterson, Captain W. Fituck, J. C. Robbins, W. J. Robbins, C. B. Russell, Dr. George E. Rey-nolds, T. E. Spicer, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Stocker, G. D. Tali-man, J. D. Tait, A. G. Wood, W. T. Watkins and J. D. Thomas.

General McClellan, with a sly twinkle in the

and to their persistent opposition was mainly due its defeat in the last Congress, Although more than two-thirds of the members of the present House favor the bill, the condition of legislative business is such that nuless its friends succeed in obtaining early action the pros-

pects of its passage will not be good. A NATIONAL LIBRARY OR A MAUSOLEUM. An elaborate and effective statement of the condition and necessities of the library appeared yesterday in the form of a brochure of some forty pages, entitled "A National Library not a Mausoleum." It is understood that a copy of this pamphlet will be placed in the hands of every Representative, and it is to be hoped that all of them will find time to examine it. The anonymous author must have spent years in the library about which he writes with such keenness and discrimination. He quotes from Mr. Spoflord's report for 1874 the estimate that in less than twenty years from that time the library would contain 500,000 volumes and in fifty years more than 1,000,000 volumes, Mr. Spofford's report for 1883 showed that in nine years the number of books had swelled to 513,441.

NECESSITY OF ADDITIONAL ACCOMMODATIONS. The author presents tables showing the accessions to the Library under the copyright laws during the last thirteen years, and he quotes from Mr. Spofford's reports of the last ten years, in which the librarian has earnestly set forth the necessity of additional accommodations for the preservation and proper arrangement and classification of the literary treasures of the Government. The library has in some respects than that made a week ago among the twice been visited by fire. The first time was in 1814, when a British General ordered the destruction of the "harbor for Yankee books," At that time Patrick Magrader, clerk of the House, was keeper of the library, and he was formally censured for criminal neglect and carelessness, an investigation having shown that he received warning and might have removed the books and papers to a place of safety. Mr. Magrader resigned his office after the vote of censure.

In 1855 the library again suffered by fire, which In 1855 the library again suffered by fire, which destroyed the greater portion of its contents. It is exposed to the same danger now, for although the main rooms are supposed to be "fire-proof," thousands of feet of temporary pine shelving, dry as tinder, have been introduced, and the loft in which are stored the priceless files of American newspapers, dating back 150 years or more, is not only not fire-proof, but it communicates with the main room of the library proper. And if a fire should break out in the loft it would inevitably stread to the rain library and do irresponsable should break out in the loft it would inevitable spread to the main library and do irreparable injury, if it did not wholly destroy the vast collections gathered at such expense of time and money, and illustrating the intellectual growth and liberary netivity of America caring the last

THE INDIFFERENCE OF CONGRESS. The author of the pamphlet comments upon the indifference with which Congress has regarded the warnings and appeals of the librarian, as follows: warnings and appeals of the librarian, as follows:

It is impossible to read these reports in the light of experience, without suspecting that they were deemed and held as the perfunctory performance of a duty on the part of the person who made them, and that the body lo whom they were addressed received them with the same careless unconcern with which squire Weston received the exhortations of Parson Allworths, who arraigned bins on a point of the inhor mends. Yet the felling fact, the plin of the argument, is there, and it is backed with such energy of remeasuremer and such rincerity of conviction that, if exhortation could effect any thing, the new library had been built before new. A genulus interest and pride in asything begots care and thought for that thing. Hence, if a body cared anything for hooks, it would naturally care for their housing and preservation. This cardinal point has been neglected by Congress, and the country is left to draw its own conclusions. Does Congress, then, represent the country in its authors to be congress, they he country in the country. sions. Does Congress, then represent the country is in attitude toward literature and science! Or toward backs which are their record and depository! Let the country answer for that.

UNION VETERANS DEMANDING PENSIONS. A MOVEMENT UPON CONGRESS BY MASSACHUSETTS GRAND ARMY MEN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TELBUNE.]

Representative Lovering, of Massachusetts, will Union soldiers and sailors, who served sixty days any other course would prove disastrons." conorably discharged from the service shall receive a pension of \$8 a month each. The bill will be the first effort in Congress toward giving practical effect to a movement begun some months ago by several Mussuchusetts posts of the Frand Army of the Republic. Its friends declare that it has been everywhere received with favor by the members of the Grand Army, and that they do not propose to rest from their exertions until success has been

achieved. Last week Major E. R. Loring and three other members, constituting a committee appointed by John A. Andrew Post, No. 15, of Boston, appeared before the House Committee on Invalid Pensions, and delivered arguments in favor of the proposed legislation. They also presented a pe-State. This petition represents that 962,301 voter ans of the war, now hving, have never applied for pensions; that the total number of claims pending on June 30, 1883, was 339,251; that in that year the total number of claims disposed of was 104,391, showing that at this rate it would take three years to dispose of pending claims, and that in the same time only 1,791 new names were added to the roll. time only 1,794 new names were added to the roll, showing that more than lifty years would elapse before all those contemplated in the petition would be receiving pensions, assuming that they would all then be living. This addition to the roll, the petition says, would increase the expenditures "only in the insignificant sum of \$1,724,236, as against the net annual gain of \$20,000,000 in our surplus

the net annual gain of \$20,000,000 in our surplus revenue." The petition closes by reciting the lasting effects of hardships endured in the service and asking for the peason of \$8 a month.

Major Loring said this petition was only the small vanguard of a great army of like petitions from organizations of Union soldiers and sailors in all parts of the country that will soon occupy the files of Congress and demand consideration and action; that the veterans enrolled in the ranks of the Grand Army organization propose to unite in the demand that the veterans enrolled in the ranks of the Grand Army organization propose to unite in the demand for the proposed legislation, and that by dint of numbers and influence they expect to succeed. They will, he said, consistently oppose all further partial and piecemeal legislation for the benefit of special classes of pensioners and demand that the names of all survivors of the Union Army and Navy who served sixty days or more and were honorably dis-charged be placed on the pension rolls.

HOW THE BOURBONS TOOK VIRGINIA.

THE DANVILLE RIOT PLANNED FOR ITS EFFECT ON THE ELECTION.

WASHINGTON, March 29,-The Senate subcommittee investigating the Danville riot heard further cestlmeny to-day. Edward Lewis, a colored Coalitionist, told how Jesse Keen, a Democrat, threatened that the colored people would be shot down like dogs and driven off like Indians if they did not vote with the Democrats Keen said the Danville people would rule by ballot or

Dr. S. A. Goodwin, a Baptist minister of Danville, testined that rumors of contemplated mischief by the negroes were circulated, and owing to the excited state of feeling credited. He believed them and armed himself for pro tection, but m a day or two the idleness of these rumors

haceme apparent. C. H. Norton, a contractor and builder of Danville, said he employed forty or fifty bands, of both colors. Had seen some colored men in his employ with arms. Several days prior to the riot gaw pistols in the pockets of colored

James J. Pritchard, a Democratic merchant of Danville, said that before the riot he heard one negro say to another hat that would be a bad day for the whites. He went to the scene of the riot to help protect a few white men he heard were surrounded by negroes. He was armed and fired three times into the crowd of negroes. Witness described one tail mulatto with small side whiskers who turned and fired as he ran. Don't know his name.

H. H. Perrow, a Coalitionist, of Campbell County, de scribed the circulation in his county of printed accounts of the Dauville riot. Representations were made that the negroes were rising against the whites. The effect was an estimated loss of 500 Coalition votes in the county. J. B. Stovall, Coalitionist, of Halifax County, described the rumors of the riot which were put in circulation beeye, lears gently over to Peadleton and says suggestively "theorge, when they speak of the 'old ticket' do they used you and me!"—[Toledo Bea.

Thomas J, Wilson, of Pincastle, 125 miles from Danville, a Coalitionist, sald the Danville circular was sent to every white man in his neighborhood and in the surrounding counties, The effect was to keep at home many white Coalitionists and to induce others to vote the Democratic ticket, Jacob F. Shaw, Readjuster, of Henrico County, Va., near Richmond, said he first heard of trouble in Danville about the middle of the week before the election. He was at Gallego Mills, in Richmond, and was told that some colored women had crowded white women off the side-walk, and that the riot gree vot of it. One Hardy, his informant, said that would draw the color line more plainly than ever before. Witness was sure this conversarion took place before the day of the riot. J. C. Richards was a local historian; was in Bath County gathering material for a book. Party feeling ran high. He heard of the Danville riot on Saturday before noon (some hours before it occurred). He picked up a circular, without date, which purported to be an account of the riot. The substance of the circular was that "the black wave had struck Danville" and four blacks and one white man had been killed. Witness read this some time between 7 o'clock in the morning and noon. He picked it up in the depot "and went out and sot down and read it." Was same it was before noon on November 2. Witness "had saw" other circulars previous to the one he described. G. W. Swain a white Democrat, said he lived in Danville. Witness accompanied Barksdale, a Coalitionist, to hear the Sins spooch. Barksdale said to witness: "I'm ded if we haven't got you. We've got the white men of Southwest Virginia, and have the negroes solid. We can turn then loose on you in five uninutes." When they reached the meeting place witness turned back. Witness saw a nortion of the riot at a distance. He could not reconstruct to bring about a riot, but on the contrary, heard Democratic leaders say that the Coalitionists had the machinery of election. If they were not careful, some protext would b Thomas J. Wilson, of Pipcastle, 125 miles from Danprotext would be seized to throw out the ballots.

James S. Browaing, of Richmond, was called by Senator
Lapham. On Angust 3 he was on his way to Richmond
and passed through Scottsville. He knew General Hill,
then Editor of The Scottsville Occurier, afterward Sergeantat-arms at Richmond. General Hill said he heard witness
had been nominated for the Legislature. General Hill
said: "We will defeat your party, this time. We have
more money than you. We intend to use it. We intend
to buily where we can't buy."

THE POLITICAL FIELD. CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATIC FEELING.

A DECIDED PREFERENCE FOR TILDEN, WITH A STRONG LEANING TO HANCOCK.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. MIDDLETOWN, Conn., March 29. - Another canvass of the State has been made by The Daily Hergid of this city and is published to-night. It is more interesting Republicans, owing to the fact that the Democrats seem to be more outspoken. The scattment of the State is largely in favor of Mr. Tilden, although the fear is expressed that he will not consent to be a candidate. Three local candidates, ex-Governor lageredl or dex-senators English and Eaton, are urged, while several are in favor of a renomination of General Hancock. Bay and has one or two supporters, as have also Roswell P. Flower and Judge D. C. Birdsall, of Westport, who distinguished him-

self not long ago by denouncing Mr. Tilden for alleged treachery to Hancock in 1880, and again later by getting himself turned out of Governor Waller's office to Hart ford, writes as follows: "I do not hesitate to say that I am in favor of the renomination of General Haucock by the Democracy as their candidate for the Presidency. I the Democracy as their candidate for the Presidency. I believe that his nomination would be halled by the public as a hatbinger of success, as that of General Jackson—his great prototype—was in 1828, after his defeat in 1821 by the treachery of Mr. Clay. I know that his defeat four years ago was accomplished by treachery, and the public generally begin so to understand it. I think that in nay expression of a desire to see him renominated I voice the sentiment of a majority of the Democracy hereabouts. In respect to a movement in favor of Mr. Tildeu, I neither see nor hear anything of it, except from an occasional suggestion in some paper which I believe to be unanthorized by either himself or his trusted friends. I do not think that either he or they entertain on idea of his nomination, as I fully believe that they know that it would only be followed by certain defeat, and hurry him, in his aged and feeble condition, to his grave. If an old ticket is to be adopted let it be Hancock, with Caribde or Morrison for second place, on a tariff reform platform, and victory would be assured an entirely new ticket and the necessity of taking a New-York man for its head. There is doublless great force in this argument. New-York is to be the battle ground; its vote, in my judgment, will prove decisive. If that course is taken there are two men in that State to whom every person favorable to a change of administration would hearily give their support. They are Roswell P. Flower and Waldo Hutchins. . . . I think that these two gentlemen are by far the most available candidates for the party to nominate if General

taking a man seventy-four years of age from Ohio, and fighting the battle in that naturally Republican State, in October instead of throughout the whole country in November, is preposterous. Let the party place itself squarely upon a platform in favor or tariff reform and economical administration of our Government, with such a standard hearer as Hancock, Flower or Hatchins, and offer a bill to-morrow to provide that all surviving | there would be no question as to the result. I fear that

THEDEN'S NOMINATION URGED. Ex-Lieutenant-Governor Francis B. Loomis "the Democrats having once fairly elected Mr. Tilden to the Presidency, pow desire to elect him once more, and this time to have him duly inaugurated, as he should have been in place of Hayes.' State Senator James D. Pinnkett, of New-Haven, save

"Mr. Tilden would prove a strong candidate in this State and in every State of the Union." And he thinks "while Mr. Tilden lives, the Democratic party should do all in its power to right the wronz."

Ex-Governor James E. English, of New-Haven, writes: "I think there is among our Democratic trients a desire that Mr. Tilden receive the nomination, and a belief that he would be a strong candidate."

A SINGULAR COMBINATION.

One of the most unique tickels suggested comes from Justin Hodge, a member of the State Legislature, from Barkhamsted. He writes: "I am in favor of Benjamin F. Butler for President, and General John A. Logan for Vice-President, and I firmly believe that with for Vice-President, and I thrinty believe that with a General Rutler with his tanning experience, and General Logan with his bow and arrow, we can fetch them."

The chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, James Gallagher, of New-Haven, expresses the opinion that "the sentiment of our party in this state is unquestionably for the old theket." A. E. Burr, of The Hartford Times, writes: "It does not appear that there is a strong feeling in favor of Mr. Tilden for the reason that he declines to be a candidate. If it is good health and willing to accept, he would be favored by a large majority of the Democrats."

ing to accept, he would be favored by a large inajority of the Democrats."

Morris G. Osborn, Editor of The New-Haven Reguler, says: "No candidate can hope to succeed in the approaching election with such tactics as Mr. Randall scems inclined to force on the party. The party needs the courage of its convictions more than any thing else just at present. With these well in hand, honestly and fear-leasily maintained and with such a leader as Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, success is assured. "Turn the rascals out "is the silliest of all platforms upon which the go before an intelligent county and ask for support at the poils. As for Mr. Tilden he has already positively declined the use uf his name at the convention and so is not clined the use of his name at the convention and so is not to be considered."

WHERE THE DEMOCRATS ARE UNWISE.

One of the most interesting letters of the group is writ-ten by Charles Durand, of Derby, at one time a prominent Republican and afterward a Democratic Speaker of the State House of Representatives, in which after approving Mr. Tilden as the most available candidate, or at all events as the strongest, be states that in his judgment the Democrats are unwise in making an issue on the alteranon of the tariff at this juncture. The industries of the Nation can adjust themselves to almost anything in rea-son, but what the manufacturers need is permanency in

son, but what the manufacturers access is permanency in laws relating to business."

Withur F. Davis, a Meriden lawyer, is strongly in favor of Tidden, if the old gentleman can get a certificate from his physician certifying to his having sufficient strength to carry him through the campaign; but he is decidedly opposed to a Western candidate on a "tariff for revenue

posed to a Westefa candidate on a "tariff for revenue only" platform.

Samuel F. Tours, of Hartford, a well-known criminal lawyer and lecturer, is in favor of the "renomination and reelection of Mr. Tilden." W. H. Law, of New-Haven, speaks highly of Tilden and also of Congressionn W. W. Eaton, who has, he says, many friends in his locality. General William B. Franklin, of Hartford, an intimate friend of Mr. Tilden's, writes: "Whatever may be the feeling in regard to Mr. Tilden, I consider him out of the question on account of his bad health, beleving that he could not live through the excitement of the campaign. Personally I do not befere that there has been mentioned any one who would make as good a candidate as General Hancock did in 1880 or as he would be likely to make in 1884."

A MEETING ENDS IN A ROW.

FRIENDS AND OPPONENTS OF GENERAL LOGAN FALL OUT IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, March 30 .- At a largely attended neeting of the Republicans of the Fourth Ward of this city last night a distarbance occurred between the ailles and opponents of General Logan for Freddeney. The entest was over the election of club efficers, some of the opponents of General I ogan contending that the roll call of the club had been tampered with. As a result a dis cussion ensued and a vote on adjournment was taken and declared carried. At this juncture a colored man began to put out the lights, but was assumed by some one, whereupon all the lights were turned out. Some indiscrimate hitting followed, which induced many persons to escape through the windows. The ward adoles that in escape through the windows. The ward adjoins that in which General Logan has his home, and is in a wealthy

PENNSYLVANIA DISTRICTS FOR BLAINE. A private dispatch received in this city yesterday afternoon from General Thomas R. Bayne, Congressman from the XXIIId Pennsylvania District, says: "We have carried the XXIIId District solidly for Elaine. In the XXIII District the delegates are divided, with the chances in favor of Blaige." NEW-JERSEY STATE TOPICS.

THE SENATE AND CORPORATION TAX BILLS. VARIOUS SCHEMES AND PROBABLE FINAL ACTION-

NOMINATIONS WITHRELD-MISCELLANEOUS. [FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] TRENTON, March 30 .- The action of the Senate upon the corporation tax bills within the next three days will have important effect upon the companies of the State, upon the State revenues and upon State politics. It is the subject of some sardonic comment that the last phase is the most potent. Fifty-two years ago, in March, the appouncement was made that the New-Jersey Rallroad Company had been chartered. The Camden and Amboy and Morris and Essex were already in the field. It was then a matter of criticism that the State's rights were not sufficiently protected, and at intervals of about a decade the agitation has recurred. The last great den onstration culminated in the General Mailroad Law of 1873, which "made railroad building as free as air," according to the published jubilation of the day, and which is now potatedly described as "the handmaid of monoply." Just where the acts of 1884 on the subject of railroad taxation are likely to leave the State after a few years of trial, is known as little as the act of 1873 was understood cleven years ago; but there has been an increree of knowledge on the subject and the bills before the Senate have, at least, the merit of being the result of a great deal of careful study by capable men.

The question of corporate taxation reached sufficient

platforms of both parties, and the contest was made on that issue to a large extent, though Governor Abbett triumphed in spite of it. When the Legislature met Senator Guiggs, Republican, introduced and had passed a resolution for a joint, non-partisan committee to consider the question. After six weeks' work, when the committee was about prepared to report, Governor Abbett introduced a bill through Assemblyman Prall, which, though containing features which threw no little doubt on the Governor's ability as a lawyer, by reason of their unconstitutionality, contained certain radical if ineffectual features, which appealed directly to the heart of the enthusiastic auti-monopolist. The committee afterward reported another measure, and the Assembly, with superb indifference to results, passed both bills, throwing upon the Senate, and, in fact, upon two or three men of that body, the responsibility of pre-paring from the wreck of matter a law that would actually accomplish the ends sought—an increase of the State's revenue and relief for cities where large blocks of railroad property are exempt from taxation. The Senate is Republican, and there were politicians in the

is Republican, and there were politicians in the party who favored an extreme measure, which might or right nos do good to the State or do wrong to the corporations, but which would satisfy the howlers. There was balance enough in the Senate to prevent such action, which might have tided over the difficulty for a few months, but would have left the State in a pretty pickle thereafter.

The rovision of the tax bills furnished by the committee last week was in the line of genuine, because practicable, reform. The railroad bills repeal certain exemptions long possessed by the companies; fax railroad property not used for railroad purposes at local rates; exempt the road-bed, and tax other railroad property, real and personal ("tangable" is the well-selected word), at the rate of one per cent for local parposes and one-half of one persent for State purposes. The franchise is also to be taxed, and there are sections to enable the companies possessing what the United States Supreme Court has decided to be irrepealable tax contracts with the State, to accept the act without sacrifice of reserved legal rights. The assessment is to be under the control of a board of four State assessors, two of each political party.

PROBABLE ACTION OF THE SENATE.

PROBABLE ACTION OF THE SENATE. The Senate, it is said, will probably pass this bill and it will then go to the House for concurrence. Its effect will be, it is claimed, to give the State sufficient revenue for its maintenance without a State tax on individua for its maintenance without a State tax on individual property. It will largely increase the revenue of Jossey City and considerably add to that of Canden, Newark and Paterson, and the railroads will probably pay as much as individuals, all told. With such results the Republicans will have no fear of meeting the issue in politics. The best result hoped for is that it will cruse to be a political issue in any phase. The other bilis on corporation taxes will be considered at about the same time as, the more important railroad measure. The consideration of these in both nouses will, it is anticroated, occupy both this week and next, making final adjuarances to force April 18 improbable. In that case the session will have been the longest in the history of the State, except that of 1876, which was also filteen weeks in length.

NOMINATIONS REPT BACK. The suggestion has been mode, but not discussed, that a respectful communication should be addressed to the Governor calling his attention to the fact that the terms deserved officers have expired, and requesting him to forward nominations to the Senate that it may have time forward nominations to the Senate that it may have time before final adjournment to give them the attention they so evidently demand. If New-Jersey's duplicate of the late Benjamin F, Builer were actuated by conceivable political designs in withinoiding the rountmations it might be advisable for the Republicans to move to the matter; but the delay, according to common ramor, seems rather of a personal nature, and due largely to the difficulties of carrying out his programme of "rewarding the workers," who now appear to be more numerous than when Governor Abbelt made the declaration, with circulad teeth, a few weeks before election. The flovernor, however, has changed his opinions on several topics since he entered office, and even his manural statement that he would communicate frequently with the Legislature on subjects of public interest has summered down to a single message on the burial of colored persons, half a a single message on the burial of colored persons, half a dozen meiss deant veloes and a threat to deliver a lecture on railroad valuations, with the New-Jersey Central

as a text.

A bill to give veterans of the late war all the tax exemp ions possessed by National Guardsmen was introduced innochiately after the passage of one giving firement the same privileges, and "the soldier voto" is likely to carry it through. A scheme to permit Neward's Democratic Council to spend \$250,000 for street improvements, to be paid for by the Republican administration of the text five years, was defeated in the Assembly last week, but is

live years, was defeated in the Assembly lase week, do to be revived this week.

Speaker Stoney's friends privately whisper that he is a reformed man, and that for virtue and humility his conduct during the remainder of the session will be a thing of beauty and a joy forever. The Speaker is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for State Senator from Monmouth County next fail.

ORIENTAL MUSIC FOR TOUNG TALOUNG. THE DELIGHTS OF A BURMESE CONCERT-STORIES

FROM KING THEEBA'WS DOMINIONS. His Screne Whiteness Toung Talonng was norhed and cratified by a sacred concert in his native language yesterday afternoon. At least it was said that the extraordinary concatenation of sound produced by half-a-dozen turbared desperadoes was a concert, and no man was bold enough to gainsay it. The musicians were part of a band of cleven Burmese who, accompanied by a lurmese interpreter rejoicing in the cla Smith, and J. B. Gaylord, to whose efforts the purchase of Toung is due, arrived yesterday on the City of Richmond. There are two babies and a dwarf named Moung Book in the company and two women named respectively Mah Kin and Mah Hmet. Mah is Surmese for Miss, but a woman is a Mah whether she is married or single and never changes her maiden name. When the concert began Toung who had been turning his back to the performers in regal disdain wheeled round, waved his trunk, flapped his cars and gave other signs of extreme pleasure. The Caucasians in the audience smiled heroically and tried to look as if they liked it, too, The orchestra consisted of seven pieces, but one man played two drums at once. The drums looked like stone jam pets with parchment heads, and were tuned by sticking dabs of clay in the centre. The biggest sound producer was a large circular bamboo frame with sixteen goings of graduated sizes set round it, resting on strings. A native Joseffy sat sizes set round it, resting on strings. A hartive Joseny sat in the middle and banged away with two little humaners. Two men played Burm'se clarinets which looked like brase dinner-lells with monthpieces, and sounded like a combination of a French him and a baz-pipe. Another man banged away spasmodically on tinking cymbals, white the conductor kept time by snapping together a sort of giantic tweezers made of bamboo. There were other instruments present, but there was no one to play on them. A seeffing amateur musician present said that but for the absence of a L-itmoby he could have shut his cyes and foncied himself at Bayreuth, but the winte elephant did not seem to miss anything. Neither did the Burmese, except the men with the dumerbell clarinets who gave out at the end of the seventeenth lap and wondered what had become of their breath.

The performance certainly was novel and seriously considered extremely interesting. When it was over Mr. Gaylord gave a graphic account of his adventures in King Theedra's dominious. Mr. Gaylord had only one interview with the King and then no business was touched upon. He had to lie down while in the King's presence and converse through the double medium of an interpreter and one of the palace officials. He describes the palace as a rickety, tumble-down affair, gandy with dutchment, for gold leaf is rarely used in the profuse gilding every where introduced. Out of the 29,000 or x 10,000 expended by Mr. Gaylord he thought it probable that the King received about haif. There were only two other sacred elephants in the King's stable and neither could compare in beauty with Toung. The King of Slam is said to have about twenty-six white beasts in in the middle and banged away with two little hammers.

neither could compare in beauty with Toung. The Kin of Slam is said to have about twenty-six white beasts i his herd of nearly 200. Toung had been in Theebaw of slam is said to have about twenty-six white beasts in his herd of nearly 200. Toung had been in Theebaw's possession for about four years when he was sold. Ac-cording to Mr. Gaylord, Maudalay is not a pleasant summer resort. The scavengers are the hors, the dogs and the buzzards. The hogs getes hittle to cat that they starve to death and are exten by the buzzards, and then the fungriest of the dogs cat the buzzards. There is no gas, and steam-beating companies are unknown in King Theebaw's capital.

SHOOTING HIMSELF IN A LONELY WOODS. The decomposed body of a man, age about

twonty-eight, was found yesterday afternoon in Dicker-son's woods near Jerome ave. by the police of the Thirtyfifth Precinct. A pigtol lying on the body and a bullet hole through the right breast led to the conclusion that it was a case of suicide. The man, it was supposed, had been dead nearly a month. An envelope in a pocket of the sack cout he wore bore the name of Gebhardt Strobel, No. 141 Division st. The body was sent to the Morgue.

The address given is the bakery of Henry Apelles, who said that Strobel had been employed by him for five

months, but that five weeks ago, being compelled to reduce his expenses. Strobel was discharged. He staid about the neighborhoul for two weeks, lodging over a liquor store at No. 139 Divison-st. He disappeared from his lodging house about three weeks ago.

PROGRESS MADE IN LAWN TENNISA IMPORTANT CHANGES IN THE CAME-THE SEASON

IN PROSPECT PARK. "I expect," said a prominent dealer in sportine goods a day or two ago, "that we shall have such a season in lawn tennis as we have not seen yet. The game seems to have taken a greater hold in this country than

any other new pastime."

The rackets in use are so multiform that the most fasidious player can be gratified. Last year the run was chiefly on heavy weights-a 15 oz. Yate or Jeffries was in the common. This season a lighter racket is coming into of Long ist 4, nine in Westchester County, and over 100 fashion. An American house is showing London rackets in County in Santage upward of 250 in all. The name called after a Prince and Princess, weighing to the average, rounded, onners. They are smaller than the average, rounded, and nearly straight on the face. Other favorite with seb-ols and colleges and other institutions. They are will be presided over by Bishop J. F.

committee. It is proposed to allow clubs to select their own balls, not binding them to a particular make. One proportions last fall to require a separate plank in the

done by it to the most carefully kept lawn.

The most popular costume for men is plain white flanel shirt, tronsers and Jacket. Some of the more athletic prefer a white woollen knitted guernsey, which adapts itelf to every movement of the player and presents nothing which can catch the handle of the racket. It is admitted on all hands that the constant practice that has been gong on at the armories and private clubs has produced a marked general improvement, especially among the

"Yes," said an experienced player to the reporter. "The game has chanced a great deal since it was first introduced. It is much more scientific and requires a quickness of indement which every one does not possess. Among the new players Mr. Maitland, a young Englishman, is highly spoken of. He played successfully at the Tenuls Club, in Porty-second-st, some time age. His style is peculiar, depending not on his services, but on the skill of his returns. He is a baseline player, taking nearly every bail on the bound and driving it back hard not six inches over the net. The accuracy with which he makes these strokes is much silmness.

The report of the Park Commissioners of Brooklyn recently issued states that last year," with the approval of the Commissioners, an extraodinary demand for accommodation for this game was provided for; over 125 organized clubs, whose membership was of both sexes, were assigned courts. The turif was kept in excellent condition and was labil out in course and maintained throughout the senson by the park unployes, without cost to the players."

A THEELEN reporter recently found Colonel Culver at The game has changed a great deal since it was first

season by the park employes, without cost to the players.

A TRIBUSE reporter recently found Colonel Culyer at his house at Prospect Park, and asked him about the prospects for the coming season. He said: "I can show you whnt sorl of a year this is going to be for lawn transis. These numerous letters are applications for courts, and every mail brings one or two more. There are about as many ladies as gentlemen applying. We shall have to lay out twenty-five acres in tennis courts; over one hundred will be wanted. My pohey is to encourage healthy outdoor sports in every way. Why, people come over to Prospect Park from New-York. I cannot think why the Commissioners of Central Park do not do nor, in this direction. They have a greater area than we have."

"Do you find any difficulty in enforcing rules so that the tennis players do not interfere with the general visitors to the park!"

"Not in the cleart. We have a few simple rules and they

pitcher of the New York Leanga Club, as coach the nine strond be in fine trim at the opening of the season in May. The nines at Brown, Dartmouth and Amigers are undergoing daily practice. The Amberst mene is made up as follows: Harris, '65, pitcher; salitivan,'87, and Wheeler.'85, catchers; Gardner, '84, first base; Buffman, '84, second base; Marbie, '84, first base; Enfiman, '84, second base; Marbie, '86, third base; Tarlor, '84, short stop; Starri, '84, right hed; kimball, '85, right fled; and Sairta, '84, left field. The order for which the interscellegiate games will be played will be a large sliver ball supported upon three goden bats.

The Metropolitan at a Brookiya clubs will have to travel more inflest this year than any of the other American Association clubs. The Metropolitans will travel 8,497 inlies during the clampionship season and the Brookiya clubs 5.54. The New-York club will travel 6,405 miles

in exchanging League games.

DOINGS OF THE WORKINGMEN.

PILOIS PROTESTING AGAINST A REDUCTION OF FEES-A SUCCESSFUL STRIKE,

The regular meeting of the Central Labor Union was held yesterday in Odd Fellows' Hall, at second-st, and the Bowery. The plano-makers reported that an effort was to be made to reduce their wages, and that trade was fu a bad condition. The Committee on Labor Bills reported that Senator Murphy had introduced their Eight Hour bid in the Senate, and that there was a good chance for its passage. A delegate from the Fall River strikers said that the report that their strike was ended was false. They had succeeded in forcing one mill in New-Bedford to grant an advance in pay Secretary Charles L. Miller reported that there are now thirty-seven organizations connected with the Central Labor Union, with a membership of 67,400. Since 1881 there have been twenty-seven strikes in unious conneeted with the Central Labor Union, of which fourteen were successful, four were compromised and nine faited. The amount contributed to strikes in that time was \$58,000. A delegation of pilots were admitted to the Union, and presented their grievances. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the action of the Legislature, and of Senator Daly in particular, for the passage of the bill re Senator Daly in particular, for the passage or the bin reducing pilotage fees, as "injurious to the safety of the travelling community and to the best interests of the commerce of the port. A committee of three, composed of striking cigarmakers who had been clubbed by the police, was appointed to go before the Roosevell Assembly Investigating Committee with their grievanees. A committee of three was appointed to represent the Central Labor Union on the Henry George Resisting Committee.

eption Committee.

A secret meeting of boilermakers was held yesterday afternoon at No. 188 Commissest., Brooklyn. The afternoon at No. 188 Columbiast., Brooklyn. The committee appointed to look after the Life and Limb bill reported that there was a good chance of its passage. It was resolved to continue the agitation in favor of the inspection of boilers and the proper examination of en-gineers.

inspection of boilers and the proper examination of engineers.

The porters, packers and warehousemen met yesterday in Kessler's Paul, No. 475 Pearl-st. Jeremish Jenkins presided. Twenty-three new members were admitted. A committee was appointed to visit all stores and warehouses, and induce the porters and peckers to join the Union.

A scoret meeting of pilots who were not on duty was held yesterday afternoon to take some action in regard to the bill reducing their fees which has passed the Legislature and is now before the Governor. It was stated that the average earnings of a pilot in this harbor were under \$2.500 a year, and that, when the seven years apprenticeship and the character of the work were taken into consideration, this was not too much. It was believed that if the bill were signed by the Governor it would prevent good men from going into business, and would demoralize the service. A committee was appointed to by the objections of the pilots before the Governor to-morrow.

The Progressive Cigarankers complain that their pickets are respectively by the nolice without warrant of law. objections of the photo store the covernor to-morrow.

The Progressive Cigarmakers complain that their pick
ets are persecuted by the police without warrant of law.
some of their men who were distributing boycotting cards
at Lederer's store, at Grand-st, and the
Howery, were arrested on Saturday. The sergeant in the
Tenth Precinct discharged them and told the patroline
to make no more arrests. They were re-arrested and
taken before Justice White, who discharged them yester
day morning on the ground that they had made no disturbance or commetion. nce or commotion.

painters have been successful in their strike in the
am House, and all the tradesmen have gone to work. Hoffman House, and all the tradesmen have gone to work.

The Bakers' Unions in this city, Brooklyn and Jersey
City have established an employment bureau at Rose
Hill Hall, in Second-ave, near Twenty-sixth-st., which hilf that, in Second-avo, hear I wenty-sixtu-st, which he employers recognize.

A meeting of upholsterers was held yesterday afternoon at No. 80 First-ave. The eight hour law was discussed, and it was resolved to confer win other trades interested in the movement for shorter hours, and to content the confer will be the state of the confer will be the confer with other trades in the movement for shorter hours, and to confer the confer the confer the confer the conference of th

perate with them. NO NEGRO RISING IN SPITE OF FEARS.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 30 .- Late last night the Mayor of Sanderaville telegraphed for one thousand rounds of amunition to be used in suppressing the negro uprising, which was considered imminent. A communist emissary had thrown the negroes into great excitement by urging the massacre of the whites and the confisca-

of the money of the continuance of their employment of half time, to which it was stated that they were organize ing and tiest the ironclad oath was being revived, There is absolutely no truthin such reports. The minor in this section have, it is true, been inding fault with the half time of coppear to be contented now that full time is to be began signin.

THE NEW-YORK EAST CONFERENCE. PROBABILE CHANGES IN METHODIST PULPITS IN THIS

CITY AND BEOOKLYN. The thirty-sixth session of the New-York East Alarai Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church w. b. gin in the Hanson Place Church in Brookesday morning and continue for a week, lyn, on t unds of the Conference are twenty churches corry six in Brooklyn, sixty-three in the rest

faces and broad at the end.

The ball question is still unsettied. Last year Ayres balls were adopted by the United States Lawn Tennis Association. This year the matter has been referred to a of the ministers for the ensuing year. There are also two prestiles ch'es to be named, one to succeed the Rev W. T. Hill in the New-York East District, and the other as disadvantage of the covered ball is its tendency to tear.

An English maker has patented a scamless felted ball Have, Dastrict, Among those named for the places are which can never become torn or ragged. There is a november of the Rev. Dr. J. W. W. Bowdish, of Brooklyn; the Rev. Dr. J. city in markers. The West End uses dry marble dust in-stead of whitewash, so that no possible injury can be C. C. Eggleston, of Bristol. Conn. Among the expected changes of ministers are the following: In this city the Rev. J. H. Lightburg will go away from the Seventh Street Church. In Brooklyn the Rev. George E. Reed is expected to so from the Nestrand Avenue Church to the Hanson Piace Church, succeeding the Rev. Br. J. O. Pack, who will probably go to Trinty Church, New-Havan; the Hev. W. L. Phillips is expected to succeed the Rev. Dr. W. V. Kelley in St. John's Church; the Rev. L. J. Lansing will be Mr. Phillips's successor in the Summerfield Church; the Rev. C. H. Buch will go to the Nosirand Avenue Church; the Rev. Dr. G. i., Faylor will succeed the Rev. C. W. Millen in the Emb-ry Church, and the two Greenpoint churches, the Pirst and the Tabernacle, will receive the Rev. A. C. Bowdish and the Rev. Duncan McGregor as pastors. One of the most important acts of the Conference will be the selection of the five ministerial delegates from the body to the General Conference which will neet in Philadeliphia in May. Those chosen will probably be Dr. J. M. Buckley, Dr. Laniel Curry, Dr. J. Peck, of Brooklyu; Dr. D. A. Goodscil, of New-Havan; and the Rev. E. Mains, of Waterbury. The lay delegates of the Conference will select at the same those two lay delegates to the General Conference will select at the same those two lay delegates to the General Conference will select at the same those two lay delegates to the General Conference will select at the French, of Brooklyu, probably will be chosen. expected changes of ministers are the follow

chosen.

This being the hundreth year since the Methodist Epis cond Church was formally organized, a centannial sermon will be delivered before the Conference on Thursday even-ing, by the Fey. Dr. A. S. Hunt, of the American Bible Society.

BROOKLYN THE CITY OF THE FUTURE,

MR. BEECHER ON ITS GROWTH AND DESTINY-NUED OF MORE CHURCHES. The rapid growth of Brooklyn was empha-

sized by Mr. Recently after his sermon yesterday merning in presenting the works of the Brooklyn City Mission and its call for support. He said :

healthy outdoor sports in every way. Why, people come over to Prespect Park from New York. I cannot taink why the Commissioners of Central Park do not do note in this direction. They have a greater area than we have."

"Do you find any difficulty in enforcing rules so that the tennis players do not interfere with the general visitors to the park!"

"Not in the least. We have a few simple rules and they are always choerfully obeyed. I think the game has largely increased the number of persons who visit the park. During the tournaments we have had over a few simple rules and they are always choerfully obeyed. I think the game has largely increased the number of persons who visit the park. During the tournaments we have had over a few simple rules and they are always choerfully obeyed. I think the game has largely increased the number of persons who visit the park."

In this call for subject, He said:

You all the all two objects. He said:

You all the all two objects. He said:

You all the said is eall for subject, and no city is more in need of Christine are more and sympathy. You ought not cell out you offerings of charity. The welfare of the whole city should be in your prayers, alms and consciences perpetually. When I came here thirty-seven were be stan 50,000 people; new there are more than 700,000, and in the next five years there were be stan 50,000 people; new there are more than 700,000, and in the next five years there are more than 700,000, and in the next five years there are more than 700,000, and in the next five years are those were be stan 50,000 people; new there are more than 700,000, and in the next five years are those were be stan 50,000 people; new there are more than 700,000, and in the next five years are more than 700,000, and in the next five years are more than 700,000, and in the next five years are more than 700,000, and in the next five years are more than 700,000, and in the next five years are more than 700,000, and in the next five years are more than 700,000, and in the next five are always chaerfully obeyed. I talas the game has additry are always chaerfully obeyed. I talas the game has a fargely increased the namber of persons who yield the park. During the tournaments we have had over a thousand speciation."

In the baselation of the lark Board of this city is being cuentrated for signatures asking privileges allowed in Trospect Fark.

The baseball season has been opened and lovers of the game are premised interesting contests almost every day up to November 1. The League games will be piayed at the Polo Grounds, and the American Association games at Metopolitan Park whit. The Brooklyn Club will meet all comers at Washington but the public will be seen on Wednesday. The Brooklyn are will also be seen on Wednesday, and until April 12 the public will be admitted free to all their exhibition games.

The prospects for a lively intercollegiate struggle seem bright. Yale will greatly miss its old battery, Jenes and Hubbara. Field practice this month will determine how their places will be filled. Harvard's mme probably will be on a per with last year?

The prospects for a lively intercollegiate struggle seem bright. Yale will greatly miss its old battery, Jenes and Hubbara. Field practice this month will determine how their places will be filled. Harvard's mme probably will be on a per with last year?

The prospects for a lively intercollegiate struggle seem bright. Yale will greatly miss its old battery, Jenes and Hubbara. Field practice this month will determine how their places will be filled. Harvard's mme probably will be on a per with last year?

The prospects for a lively intercollegiate struggle seem bright. Yale will greatly miss its old battery, Jenes and Hubbara. Field practice this month will determine how their places will be filled. Harvard's mme probably will be on a per with last year.

The prospects for a lively intercollegiate struggle seem brightness will be filled. Harvard's mme probably will be on a per with last year.

The prospects for a lively intercollegiate strugg

Williams opened the exercises with an appeal for profarious truffle," he said, "a sword of fire, leaning from a scabbard of cloud, and wielded by an omnipotent hand, will cleave him in sunder and sweep him from the land?" When the applicase at this sentiment had subsided Mr.Gibbs assumed that a gentieman of great theatrical promince would impersonate a victim of rum's curse. Upon this a "seedy" looking person attired in the costume used by the Bowery theatres to represent burglars, border roffians, and other heavy villains, approached from the auto-room. "I will first represent a man nearly gone with the jim-jams," he explained: A victim thus afflicted was portrayed, to the infinite mansement of the anticine tremens at its height, and excited a thrill of herror in the audience by crawling in agony around the platform. The gloomy impression was dispelled, however, by a moral secue, in which the drunkard appeared reformed and wiped from his coat the dust of Cooper Union Hall.

ppeared reformed ooper Union Hall. "I am now manager of a theatre in this city," said the dusty actor, as Mr. Gibbs led him forth to receive the class factor, as are, Gibbs sea and forth to receive the plaudies of the antilence; "and as i mean to make a first-class thing of it I am happy to make the announcement to you." Two of the ministers arose and expressed their delight at the reform of the theatre, and assured the manager that it ought to receive worthy support.

The American Temperance Union met at Chickering Hall yesterday atternoon. The Rev.George H. Hick, financial agent of the National Temperance Society, said that he was not in favor of the High License bill, for any law that falled to probibit the manufacture and sale of all inthat raised to probibit the manufacture and sale of all in-texicating liquors would be inoperative. The Rev. A Stev-art Walsh, pastor of the Thirty-third street Baptiss Church, said that he favored the High License bill. He believed in giving an enemy just what it didn't want, and the liquor men do not want high license. J. H. Laird said that a Temperance Democratic Hall was to be formed, and he appealed to all Democrats to hand in their numerous didnesses.

names and addresses. The Thirty-fifth Street Congregational Church held & temperance meeting last evening. Mr. Gibbs, of the Manhattan Temperance Association, presided. Dr. T. 8 Lambert said:

I would make it as much of a crime to buy liquor as to sell it. I would not permit people to be tempted to sell two cents' worth of liquor for ten cents; for as long as this temptation is permitted, so long will there be found men to sell.

Professor Willis said: I have more faith in prevention than I have in cura Educate the coming generation to abstain from the use of liquor, set their minds a rainat it, and the work is done and prohibition will not be needed.

W. S. Coleman, of Pickensville, Ala, said: I believe in prohibition, for in our State where it has been tried, it has worked well and prohibition prohibit, ligh license does not work well and simply fosters must legalizes the nearlious trailic, which should be placed under the ban of the law.

DR. NEWMAN'S TERM OF OFFICE.

Not even the wind that blew down Madisonave, yesterday could keep Dr. Newman's friends from the church. A fairly large audience gathered at both merning and evening services and there was evidently some expectation that the paster would alinde to the approaching crisis in the affairs of the church. The capectation, however, was disappointed; the morning screen was a discourse on the Herenfter, and in the evening Dr. Newman spoke of "Our Flace Among the Nations," "By the dispensation of Heaven," he said, "America began where other nations left off, Her place among the nations has been three-fold; as a teacher, contributor and a missionary. She has taught by example and precept. Even the constitution of Great Britain, in its changes during the last 100
years, has conformed to the teachings of our Constitution.
We have in the second place contributed to all that is
valuable in science, beneficial in interature, and useful is
invention. But America's chief place has been as a missionary by diplomacy and evangelization. The Barlingame Treaty and the opening of Japan were effected by
subbassadors of the Cross. In evangelization we can poist
not only to our Christian work in this country among the
Indians, the Chinamen, and the negre, but to our creat
work among the heathen of Japan, India, and China."

"That is Dr. Newman's last serion in this church,"
said Deacon Cummings, emphatically, at the conclusion
of the service. by example and precept. Even the constitu-

said Deacon Cummings, emphalically, at the conclusion of their property. The town was terrorzied, Another meeting of the negroes was called for to-day, but it is reported that the meeting has been posiponed until to-morrow. A special to The News received from Saudersville at 8 p. m. reported that the excitement had been allayed and that trouble was almost surely averted.

COAL MINERS NOT ORGANIZING.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 30.—Reports have been sent from hereacheraing the dissatisfaction in the content of the content of the service.

What is to prevent his preaching uext Sunday

"We shall indonstredly do something before the close of the week," replied the deacon. "What, I can't set, the content of the week," replied the deacon. "What, I can't set, the content of the week," replied the deacon. "What, I can't set, the content of the week," replied the deacon. "What, I can't set, the content of the week," replied the deacon. "What, I can't set, the content of the service.

COAL MINERS NOT ORGANIZING.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 30.—Reports have been sent from hereacher the deacon. The content of the service.

**What, I can't set, the content of the service.

**His last sermon for the week, no doubt," said Deacon Cummings, on prevent his preaching uext Sunday."